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H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Publisher.

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Smethport, Pa.

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Is authorized to receive moneys for lands, take applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the
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Agent of the Trustees.
Wellsboro, Dec. 24, 1873.

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DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hats, Caps,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
MOTTO—Quick Sales, Small Profits.
Store Opposite Baptist Church,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Patronage is respectfully solicited.

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Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph.
Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FINE HATS, CAPS,
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Cor. Exchange and Washington Streets,
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The largest dealers in this class of goods in Western New York.

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UNITED STATES HOTEL,
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Union Street, convenient to depots. OLEAN, N. Y.

SARTWELL HOUSE,
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S. C. SARTWELL, Proprietor.
The above house has been recently rebuilt, refurnished and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests.

CABINET SHOP,
Mechanic Street, Smethport,
WM. SPECHT, Proprietor.
FURNITURE,
PICTURE FRAMES, Etc.,
Of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

ALFRED STURDVEINT,
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and Vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his New Quarters,
Over the Post-Office.
He is prepared to do
Shaving and Hair Dressing,
In the highest style and at the lowest price. A fine assortment of
CIGARS, COLLARS, CUFFS,
And other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

PAINTING AND GRAINING!
The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.
Graining by a New and Cheap Process.
I make a Specialty of GRAINING, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way.
CARL SABER.

On Creation.

"In the beginning, God created."
Prior to the great beginning,
When there was no heaven or earth,
When there was no starlight—sunlight—
When creation had no birth;
When a black and boundless nothing
Breathless, lifeless, round him fell,
What occurred to wake his slumber?
What was there to break the spell?

Breathless, cheerless, all-pervading,
Starless, worldless, boundless night,
Was the nothing at beginning
Out of which sprang worlds of light;
Out of which were made the heavens—
Countless worlds remote and near,
And all living, moving creatures
In the depths of sea or air.

Yet we know not what aroused Him
To begin the mighty plan
Of creation in its vastness,
Forming lastly sinful man.
Why did He not leave great nothing
In its harmless, silent space
Rather than make man so sinful
As to damn the human race?

But 'tis said that man was sinless
Until tempted, when he fell—
Tempted by a subtle serpent,
Crawling from the depths of hell;
Pure and spotless as the lily
In its early opening bloom
Until tempted by the devil
To the shades of sin and gloom.

When that black and boundless nothing,
Harmless, lifeless, round him fell,
Why did God create the devil
Or conceive an endless hell?
If creation sent forth evil,
Or an evil comes of good,
Then where is the point dividing
Satan's works from works of God?

When there was no sunlight, moonlight;
When there was no heaven or hell;
When there was no place for sinning,
Or for sinful man to dwell.
Why was silence ever broken?
Why was man to weakness born?
Why were devils made to tempt him,
And then leave him here to mourn?

Vast and searching are these questions
Piercing, probing to the core,
Peering back beyond creation
To great nothing—nothing more.
Vast, though simple, is the question,
Piercing, probing to the core:
Is it true there once was nothing,
Nothing, nothing, nothing more?

THE HASTY WORD.

"Away you go; and don't let me see your face again for a week! You are the torment of my life!"

So spoke Mrs. Dorrence to her little daughter, a bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked girl of eleven years. She meant nothing out of the way; but she allowed herself to become fretted, and the harsh, ungrateful words slipped from her tongue without thought or meaning. The child left the room, and the mother plied her needle more vigorously than before.

But Mrs. Dorrence was not left alone. Mrs. Naseby, a cousin of her husband's, was there on a visit, and had been a spectator of the scene which had just passed. And these two women were much alike. They were both true, and faithful wives; kind, indulgent mothers; and warm-hearted, trusty friends. Mrs. Naseby was some years the elder, and had, consequently, more of life's experience to guide and direct her.

For some time after the child had gone both women sat and sewed in silence; but at length Mrs. Naseby spoke.

"You remember our little cottage by the seashore, where we used to live before my husband went into business in the city. My oldest son, Clarence, was then thirteen years of age—a bold, fearless, noble-hearted boy, who never knew what it was to be cruel, and who was the pet and pride of his friends, both old and young. Still I used to think that he sometimes bothered me. When he was at home from school his wants were so many, and his persistence in claiming his privileges so determined, that I often allowed myself to speak very harshly and unkindly to him; and though the hasty words always fell back upon my own heart with pain and mortification, still I was slow to break myself of the unpleasant habit.

"One day, while I was engaged, Clarence came in and asked me for some cake. I told him I could not get it for him. He then asked me if he might not get some himself. I answered him quite sharply: 'No!' The feeling manifest in my quick, short answer, called up a corresponding feeling in his bosom, and he did not attempt to hide it. He replied to me, and then I spoke more harshly than before. He finally told me that if I would not give him the cake he would take one of his father's boats and go out into the harbor. Two of his schoolmates, he said, were going with him. I had suffered myself by this time to get entirely out of patience, and I spoke words which even now make me shudder when I recall them to mind. I told him to go, and I also told him that I did not care if he never came back. Of course I meant nothing. The words were the fungi of my heated blood. He went away, and after he was gone I was sorry that I had spoken to him as I had. As I stood there alone I called to mind the first-born of my love—I remembered the smile of my curly-headed boy—I remembered his warm kisses, and his ringing laugh—his soft, warm arms, about my neck, and his 'dear mamma.' Oh, how I wished I had not spoken those hasty words—'I do not care if you never come back!' I became nervous and uneasy. A heavy hand was upon me, and a chill was in my heart.

"The cruel words rang in my ears, as they had dropped from my lips, and I involuntarily prayed to Heaven that no harm might come to my child. Dinner time came but no Clarence. My husband was in London at the time, and I was alone with my three young children. Towards the middle of the afternoon, a messenger came to our house, and told me that one of my husband's boats had been capsized; that three boys were in the water; and two boats had put off from the shore to their assistance. What passed during the next half hour I know not, except that I ran down upon the beach, and stood there, wringing my hands and praying Heaven to spare my child. At length one of the boats came to the shore, and when the men brought my boy to me I thought he was dead. His boat had been struck by a squall of wind in rounding the point, and when she went over he had used his first energies in saving his two companions. He had got them in a safe position upon the overturned boat; and just as he was about to secure a safe hold for himself a heavy sea came rolling in and swept him off. When the boat from the shore reached him he had sunk the third time, and one of the men caught him by the hair of the head and drew him out. But no one there knew what to do for him. They simply laid him upon some old sails, and brought him to me. And then some one took me by the arm and lead me to the house, while two men bore my child after me. When he had been laid upon the bed I heard some one say that the boy was gone. Oh, Heaven only knows what I suffered at that moment! In the anguish of my heart I could only cry out: 'God spare my child!'

"But help was at hand. An old sailor, who had had experience in such cases, and who had seen the boy brought in, came to save him. He gathered together every blanket in the house, and had men heat them by the blazing fire. At first my child was utterly senseless; his legs and arms were cold as ice; and the pulse in his wrist not perceptible. I knelt by his bedside while the strong man plied the hot blankets. He gasped and struggled, and I expected that every moment would be his last of earthly life. Oh, what a time was that for me! I cannot describe my feelings—you can imagine them much better. For full half an hour I knelt there, with my fingers upon my boy's pulse, while the men—six of them—worked with the blankets. By-and-bye I felt a fluttering beneath my touch; the pulse began to throb; the lungs were being freed from the burden of water. At length the eyes opened, and their first glance rested upon me. 'Clarence, who is this?' I asked. A smile broke over his pale face and he answered: 'It's you, dear mother!' And then the old sailor told me that I need have no more fear. He assured me that my child was safe. I could bear no more. I sank forward upon the bed, and I remember that two of the men took me up and bore me away. It was some weeks before my boy was able to be out as before; but the fever consequent upon the terrible strain upon his system at length wore off, and my Clarence was strong and buoyant once more.

"Maria, I believe that from that time to the present I have never spoken a harsh, impatient word to one of my children. Had my boy died in that dark hour I should certainly have gone crazy. Never, never does the impulse to speak thoughtlessly come upon me but I remember those cruel words which I spoke to my first-born on that day, and find flashing upon my memory, with an influence chilling and startling, the picture of that cold and senseless form, so near—oh, so near to the brink of the grave! It was a fearful lesson, but I think I needed it; and, what is more, I know that I have profited by it."

Mrs. Naseby wiped her eyes and arose and left the room. The calling up of that old scene had affected her so deeply that she wished to be alone until her heart had grown still and quiet again. An hour afterwards, as she sat by the window of her chamber, she saw Mrs. Dorrence coming across the yard with little Lizzie in her arms. The child was pressed closely to her bosom, and she kissed it over and over again; and as she came nearer, Mrs. Naseby saw traces of tears upon her cheeks.

An Illustration of Mormon Life.

An illustration of Mormon life is found in the history of a young girl who had engaged herself to marry a young man named Robinson. She saw a Mr. Stagner, who had one wife already, and soon had a vision that she was intended for Stagner's wife. She was sealed to him accordingly, but after some years she once more saw Robinson, experienced another vision, was unsealed from Stagner and married Robinson. Then Robinson had a vision and took to himself an additional wife, but she died soon afterward. In the meantime Stagner's original wife also died, and Mrs. Robinson had a final vision which she made known to Stagner. But this appears to have gone beyond the latter's faith, and inclination also, for he refuses to enter the matrimonial relation again for her or anybody else. By the rules of Mormon belief she is shut out of heaven if she remains as she is, and her condition is thus more unfortunate than that of any widow mentioned in history or romance.

A DAUGHTER'S CONFESSION.

Perjury that Consigned her Father to the Gallows.

A short time ago Lodicia Fredenburgh and Albert Fredenburgh, her son, were condemned to be hanged at Herkimer, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 31, for the murder of Orlo Davis, an aged cripple, in the town of Gray, last summer. They were convicted on the evidence of Mary Davis, a young married daughter of Albert Fredenburgh, and daughter-in-law of the victim, and a confessed accomplice in the murder. Mary testified on the trial that her father told her that the old woman and himself intended to kill Orlo Davis, and that she must assist them, or they would kill her also; that she went to the barn and held the light for a time, until relieved by her father; that she then stood guard while her father held the light, and the old woman killed Orlo with the ax; that her father washed the blood from the ax, and threatened to kill her if she told of the murder. This story was told in such a simple and artless way, and the girl stood the searching cross-examination of the counsel for the prisoner, that the court, the district attorney and the jury believed it to be true, and the old woman and her son were found guilty.

Ever since his sentence Albert Fredenburgh has persistently maintained that if he could have an interview with his daughter, who, with her husband, Franklin Davis, is still confined in the Herkimer jail, he could prove his innocence. His counsel went to Herkimer to bring about such an interview, and it was arranged to have the meeting in the parlor of the jail. Albert was first taken into the parlor and seated in one corner. Then his daughter Mary was brought in and given a seat in an opposite corner. This was done to enable two persons, who were in adjoining rooms, to hear the conversation, which must necessarily be loud. Fredenburgh said to his daughter:

"Mary, I am going to die, and I want you to tell your father the truth with reference to the murder of Orlo Davis."

It was seventeen minutes before Mary spoke a word, and then she merely said something about the stove. Then her father asked: "Who killed Orlo Davis?" and she replied: "She killed him." "Who is she?" asked her father, and Mary replied: "The old lady." In answer to further questions Mary said that her father was not present when the murder was committed, and knew nothing about it; that she held the light and her grandmother struck the blow. She then went on to detail the circumstances of the murder as given in her statement below. The persons in the adjoining room listened attentively, one of them taking down what was said. After all had been told the two persons stepped into the room. Mary seemed frustrated at first, but on being spoken to recovered her self-composure. She was then questioned as follows:

Q.—Mary, did you know that anybody was listening during the conversation you have been having? A.—No!

Q.—Your statement is altogether different from what you swore to in court. A.—Well, it's true.

Q.—You say that the statement you have just made to your father is the truth, as it was? A.—Yes, it's true, every word.

Mary having said she was willing to repeat the statement in the presence of District Attorney Mills, S. S. Morgan, the prisoner's counsel, Deputy County Clerk Smith, and Sheriff Eaton, a telegram was sent for District Attorney Mills, and that gentleman reached Herkimer in the evening. Mary Davis was taken into the room where the persons named above were, and made the following statement, which was taken down by Deputy County Clerk Smith:

"The first time I heard anything said about killing Orlo was about midnight. Grandma first spoke about it. I was in the bedroom. She came and called me and said she was going down to kill Orlo, and wanted me to carry the light. I said I would not do it. She said if I did not go she would kill me. I told her I did not want to go. She said that it would make no difference, that I would have to go. She made me take the light and carry it down to the barn and hold it for her. She took the ax and killed him. Then we went back to the house. I went back to bed. I saw grandmother the next morning. Father was abed when we went to the house. Father did not get up. I don't remember whether she or me spoke to father. He did not say anything. My father did not know I was going to the barn. Father did not go to the barn with me. Father got up first next morning. I had not yet got up when father got back from milking. When I got up I saw father going toward Mr. Adams'. I don't remember as grandmother said anything next morning. I went to the barn next morning to feed the chickens. Grandmother stepped into the barn and looked at Orlo, and came out. Then we went to the house. I took the lamp to the barn that was to court. Grandma took the same ax that was to court house. I stated at court on trial that father went to the barn with us; it was not true. Father did not say he would kill me if I did not go to the barn, as I said in court. Father did not hold the light when grandmother struck the blow. Father did not wash the overalls when he came from the barn, as I swore. Almira Davis told me to swear that father went to the barn. Father had no knowledge that I know of that Orlo was to be killed. Almira Davis told me to say that father went to the barn at Elisha Underwood's after my child was born."

Albert Fredenburgh gave Deputy County Clerk Smith of Herkimer a sealed letter, which bore this inscription: "This is my confession, and a true one." Mr. Smith agreed to preserve the letter sacredly and not open it until after the hanging. He did not believe it was a confession of guilt, but a reiteration of former stories. After the interview with Mary, however, Albert, at the request of his counsel, directed Mr. Smith to deliver this letter to the sheriff. This was done, and the document was opened and read in the presence of the persons who were present when Mary made the above statement. It is as follows:

"HERKIMER, Dec. 25th, 1875.

"I New take my pen in hand to rite a boute the murder of orlow Davis June 28th i left home in the morning a 9 o'CloCk and was a way from home i left greysville that nite at haf past eaght With lifel aron hodge. When Wee got to his house wee stoped and taLked a boute a Shuvell he had loSt and then i Went State to goerge Adamens to cairey him a paper of Smoking tobaCko i got thair at 9 o CloCk i left their at tenn o CloCk and when I got hom it was tenn buy my clock i than ate my super and Went to bed and did Not git up till morning and did Not have eney taLk with eney one a boute killing orlo Davis or Did not kill him nor did not know he Was a gouing to be kild nor Did not see him kild and did not know he Was kild til i Want in to the barn the next morning to get Some eggs and found him Ded I am as ineSent aS a Child unborne of the kiling of Orlo Davis and thank god for that i can gou hapey and inesent in the Site of god i am to be hung for the lye my Daughter swore to a ganceed mee i can gou to the galloe innesent in the Site of god and i thank god for it herkirmer County Can have it to say that the furst man that they hung in Hurkimer WaS inesent and the giltey you Cleare let this be a Sad Worning to both old and and young to never hang a nuther inesent man plese think of me

"this is riten by
"ALBERT FREDENBURG
"in Herkimer Jale

"plese have this printed."

While Mary was making her statement she frequently said: "I feel better, now that I have told the truth." Before this she declined to talk about the case with Mr. Morgan, saying that she had told all she had to tell about it. Her object in testifying as she did on the trial may have been to shield her husband, Franklin Davis, as it was at the suggestion of his mother, Almira, that her first story was told.

A Foolish Girl.

Love of mystery and romance seems to be an inherent part of the moral make-up of girls. I remember hearing of a silly little creature, the daughter of a well-to-do grocer, who persuaded her lover that papa would never consent to their union, so eloped with him. At the end of two days, during which time her parents were frantic with anxiety, young madam came home, bringing her husband with her, and the pair threw themselves at the feet of papa and mamma in the most approved fashion. After the first excitement and joy of reunion was well over, practical Mrs. Grocer said: "Lor, Samantha, my dear, why didn't you stay at home and get married comfortable!" "Why, mamma," exclaimed the bride, "would you have been willing for me to marry a poor carpenter like John?" "Surely I would, as long as he is honest," replied the mother, with an approving glance at her new son-in-law, who by this time began to look and feel foolish. "Then we shan't be a persecuted pair after all!" cried Samantha, bursting into tears; and for some time she refused to be comforted. Absurd as this story is, it typifies a large class of girls whose love of romance leads them into countless absurdities, if nothing more.

Steep Stories.

A German newspaper relates the following anecdote: In an imperial city lately a criminal was condemned to be beheaded who had a singular itching to play at ninepins. While his sentence was pronounced he had the temerity to offer a request to be permitted to play once more at his favorite game at the place of execution, and then, he said, he would submit without a murmur. As the last prayer of a dying man, his request was granted. When he arrived at the solemn spot he found everything prepared, and pins being set up and the bowls ready. He played with no little earnestness.

But the sheriff at length, seeing that he showed no inclination to desist, privately ordered the executioner to strike the fatal blow as he stooped for the bowl. The executioner did so, and the head dropped into the culprit's hand as he raised himself to see what had occurred. He immediately aimed at the nine, conceiving it was the bowl which had fallen. All nine falling, the head loudly exclaimed: "Well, I have won the game!"

That Team of Mustangs.

A large crowd gathered in Sacramento, attracted by the moving through the streets of an old building. The building was about fifty feet long, had been mounted on four wooden truck wheels with a pair of wagon wheels in front, to which a team of six stout mules were hitched. After many tugs the old house started, the driver yelling, and the mud flying all over the sidewalk, spattering the crowd. After an hour's time they succeeded in dragging the building about one hundred and fifty feet. Within a few feet of a crossing they stuck fast, being in a slight rise in the street made by the crossing. The driver shouted himself hoarse, the six big mules floundered about in the mud, but not an inch would they budge the old building. The crowd increased, and bets were made that they would never start it again. A teamster from the red-woods, with four mustangs, had stopped to watch the performance—a smooth-faced, athletic young fellow. He said nothing until, roused perhaps by a splash of mud, he walked to the front wiping his face on his sleeve, and said: "I ain't got but three dollars, but I'll bet every cent of it that my four mustangs will start that rookery out of there." There was a derisive laugh from the crowd, and half a dozen takers. "Put up the money," said the teamster. "If I had more or knew where to borrow any, I'd see the last one of you." The bet was taken, Jerry Farmer held the stakes, the six mules were taken off and the four mustangs hitched on. Meanwhile the interest of the crowd increased and bets were freely made with big odds against the teamster. When ready to start the excitement was at a high pitch. The little mustangs bent to their work, but the house did not move. He started them again; no go.

Nothing daunted, the teamster, in answer to the crowd who were chaffing him from all quarters, said: "If Jim Shaw was here I'd get the money and bet $50 that I could start it. I ain't got 'em warmed up yet." "I'll bet you $50 against one of your horses," said a well-known livery man, "that you can't pull it five feet." "It's a whack," said the teamster; "put up the coin." The money was handed to Jerry Farmer, the stakeholder. Another tug; the little mustangs seemed to hump themselves, but it was no go. "I'll bet you another fifty agin that mare's mate you can't do it," said the livery man, eagerly. "Done," said the teamster; "I'll bet the last hoof of 'em on it, and you may swing me to one of them oaks in the plaza if they can't do it." By this time the excitement was running high among the lookers-on, and the bets were numerous. One offered to bet $100 he could not do it, and the teamster got a friend to take the bet for him. Those who had watched the teamster closely now noticed a change in his manner, a curious smile on his countenance. He walked up to each horse successively, tapped him on the rump with the butt end of his blacksnake, and said to each: "Stand up there now, in your harness." For the first time he mounted the near wheel, seized a single rein, turned his team off "haw," swung them back "gee," cracked his whip, gave a yell, and, as they straightened, the unwieldly load rose over the obstruction like an old hulk over a swell at sea, greeted by a burst of applause from the bystanders. The mustangs pulled for about twenty-five feet, and he stopped them. "You see, boys," said the teamster, as he got down, "I'm with them all the time and know just what they can do, and"—with a child-like smile—"just when to make 'em do it." As he dropped the stakes in his overalls pocket, he said: "I'd give $50 out of that ar stake if Jim Shaw had been here to see that team pull."

Keep your Troubles Sacred.

A worthy wife of forty years' standing, and whose life was not all made up of sunshine and peace, gives the following sensible and impressive advice to a married pair of her acquaintance. The advice is so good and so well suited to all married people, as well as those who intend entering that estate, that we here publish it for the benefit of such persons: Preserve sacredly the privacies of your own house, your married state, and your heart. Let not father or mother, sister or brother, or any third person, ever presume to come in between you two, or to share the joys and sorrows that belong to you two alone. With God's help build your own quiet world, not allowing your dearest earthly friend to be the confident of aught that concerns your domestic peace. Let moments of alienation, if they occur, be healed at once. Never, no, never, speak of it outside, but to each other confess, and all will come out right. Never let the morrow's sun still find you at variance. Review and renew your vow; it will do you good, and thereby your souls will grow together, cemented in that love which is stronger than death, and you will become truly one.

What the Mormons Say.

The leading Mormon organ, the *Deseret News*, is very indignant at the remarks of the President's message about polygamy. It insists that polygamy is not a crime nor a vice, nor anything of the sort; on the contrary, it is a "virtue," and "in Utah is wholly a religious institution with which the civil law has constitutionally nothing to do." This has always been the Mormon defense.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, JAN. 13, 1876.

The Sheriff Question.

In another column we publish the opinion of the Attorney Gen'l upon the much talked of Sheriffalty question in this county. As the Attorney General was one of the leading minds of the Constitutional Convention, in which body were numbered the ablest lawyers of the State, his opinion, outside of its official utterance, must have a good deal of weight. We are neither a lawyer nor the son of a lawyer, and do not propose to put in our oar in the discussion of this question in a legal point of view. Neither do we think its solution will be enhanced by making it the subject of a newspaper controversy. We can only say that we, together with a majority of the electors of McKean county, under the proclamation of Sheriff Powell legally and properly issued, voted for C. S. King to succeed him as Sheriff at the expiration of his term on the 3rd of January 1876. If he is not entitled to his commission, there is a great wrong, which should be speedily remedied by constitutional amendment. But the Attorney General and the best lawyers in the State say the Constitution fairly rendered does not debar him from taking the office.

One word we may say in regard to a charge that has been made. We hear that the assertion is made that C. S. King obtained his commission through a political trick. This is the shallowest absurdity. He did indeed employ a lawyer to represent his claims before the Department. But before his lawyer had reached Harrisburg, the Department had become convinced by the argument of the Attorney General upon a review of the case that a mistake had been made, and that C. S. King was the legal Sheriff, and his commission had already been signed and sealed. There was no opportunity or occasion for any political intrigue or trickery in the case whatever.

Mr. C. S King is the recognized Sheriff of McKean County, with which fact the majority of the people of the county, by whom he was chosen, have no fault to find.

THE Democratic House at Washington seems to think it was sent there for the purpose of doing all possible honor to the leaders of the late rebellion. It is now spending its time in the effort to reward Jeff. Davis for his crimes by crowning him with all the rights of full American citizenship that he of all men has so infamously forfeited. Mr. Blaine made a ringing appeal against conferring such unmerited honor upon the great criminal, if for no other reason than that he was the author and instigator of the hideous horrors of Andersonville. Ex-rebel General Hill attempted to reply in glorification of his leader in treason and the wonderful kindness and tender heartedness of the rebels in the treatment of their prisoners! Perhaps some of our friends who enjoyed rebel hospitality at Andersonville and Libby prisons can tell as much about that as either Hill or Jeff. Davis. But Hill's enthusiasm was somewhat dampened when Blaine interrupted him to pin him down to a confession that as a member of the confederate Congress he introduced a resolution recommending that every Union soldier captured on southern soil should be condemned to death.

FERNANDO Wood is a man for whom a general and hearty contempt has long been entertained by the decent American people. But he is, at this moment, the subject of undeserved censure. Happily we are delivered from the work of defending him by reason of his defending himself pretty vigorously. "You blow me up," he says to Kerr, "For not keeping the House in hand the other day on the Louisiana matter. But what in h—l can any one do with a set of pig-headed loafers who, when invited to dine at your house, drink water out of the finger bowls, blow their noses with their fingers, on the carpet, using their napkins for handkerchiefs, and when they go to bed at their hotels, drunk, blow out the gas!" We think Fernando makes out a fair excuse for his failure to control the mob.

BISHOP SIMPSON, of the M. E. Church, denies the statement afloat in the press regarding an expression of opinion by him on the third term question. He deprecates any attempt to connect the church with political nominations or elections.

By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them.

To give our readers a slight view of what the national ascendency of the Democratic party means, we copy from the Washington correspondence to the Buffalo Express, the following extract. We want all our Union loving and treason hating readers, of whatever party, to read it.

The familiar scarred faces, the one-legged, one-armed soldiers have disappeared from their posts. Fitzhugh, the door keeper, was a captain in the rebel service, leaving Washington for this purpose, and afterwards sergeant-at arms of the Confederate house of representatives. In appointing his subordinates, he removed nine wounded Union soldiers, among others, who were assistant door-keepers. This is nine out of thirteen, and he has appointed as substitutes as many ex-Confederate soldiers. Thirty-seven of his employes are from the states formerly slave-holding, twenty-six of whom were from rebel States.

The Sergeant-at-arms is from Ohio. He was the chairman of the State Democratic Committee who conducted the Bill Allen campaign. He has one-half the appointments of the capitol police. As lieutenant of this force he has appointed a man who held the place of captain of police at the beginning of the rebellion, and deserted his post to join the rebel army.

An important appointment is that of clerk of the committee of ways and means. This is made by Morrison, Speaker Kerr's extraordinary discovery in the way of leader of the democratic house. It is one of the half dozen appointment of committee clerkships to which an annual salary attaches. Considerable credit has been claimed for Mr. Kerr on his appointment of Mr. Morrison to the chairmanship of this committee and the leadership of the house, because of the fact that he, Morrison, served as colonel of an Illinois regiment in the early part of the war, and was severely wounded. By their fruits, ye shall know them. Mr. Morrison's appointment as clerk is one Dr. J. B. Hambleton, of Atlanta, Ga., latterly a resident of Georgetown. To properly describe him one must turn the pages of the poet of mankind and read of him, who, lean and lank, did lie awake o' nights, plotting treason against himself and all the world. He is tall and thin, with a face sharp in outline, and long drawn out with cruel, dyspeptic vigils. He was the most extreme of minor secessionists, and the most furious of the "bomb proof" rebels. When the news of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln reached Atlanta the doctor gave vent to a ferocious and brutal poem of triumph, and a few days after, having a son born unto him, he named him, with great celebration, John Wilkes Booth Hambleton. He was so bitter a rebel and so vindictive in his opinions that even the Georgia leaders turned a cold shoulder on him, whereupon he returned to Washington to bide his time. He is spoken of by men who served in the rebel army and knew his antecedents in the South, as well as in the District, as among the most dangerous and uncompromising rebels in the land. He is in a position to do much harm.

The war against the Union runs down the whole line of employes in the capitol, even those employed in the most menial capacity. Even the old colored waiting women have stepped down and out; and connected with one of these changes is a little story that indicates the office-seeking furore that is rampant through every grade of southern society. The woman employed for years in the ladies' waiting room connected with the house, received parting summons, and the widow of a Confederate general was appointed in her place. But when the aforesaid lady ascertained that she would be called upon to act as servant to northern visitors, and that her duties meant work which could not be shirked for sentiment, she indignantly waited upon the "powers that be," and demanded something more worthy the wife of a rebel general.

The new house has an awkward, straggling appearance. A youthful, pin-feather surface attracts the observer on the democratic side, and the eye turns with relief and confidence to the keen, compact body of experienced men among the republicans. There are 46 ex-Confederate officers in the house. As an old Union soldier remarked, looking down on them from the gallery, "It sort of strikes me I've seen these faces somewhere; at the small end of my musket if I'm not mistaken."

HARRISBURG LETTER.

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE CENTENNIAL YEAR IN SESSION—AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE HOUSE HOPED FOR—THE MORE IMPORTANT BILLS—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

Harrisburg, Jan. 8, 1876.

On Tuesday, January 4th, was called to order the Centennial session of our State Council. As it is not our duty to criticize the patriotism of 1876, which lies chiefly in appropriations, we forbear comparisons,

It was expected that much confusion would arise on account of a precedent to be established as to adjourned annual sessions, but it matters little as this is the only time, and then only on account of the peculiar wording of the Constitution, that the question of a reorganization of our legislative body can arise biennial session being made imperative after 1878. Although much of the difficulty has been overcome, as stated, below there are many points which are not yet settled even should all the business begin anew.

The session from present prospects will be a lengthy one, the Democratic caucus of the House having decided to vote down all resolutions relative to final adjournment, and by this means hope to overcome the objections of the Republicans to several bills by keeping them here all summer.

The more important bills to be considered, and which, if the proper attention is given them, will in themselves make a long session, are the new county bill, judges salary bill, county officers bill regulating their salaries and doing away with the system of petty robbery by over charges in fees, the boom bill, etc., The last mentioned, the boom bill, is likely to bring forth the strongest members of the lobby, and the Herdic will have to display great skill in what seems to be his profession. Last winter when the matter was before the Legislature, the majority in both branches was lengthy in favor of repealing this unjust measure. But through sharp parliamentary practice on the part of the lobby, Herdic still taxes our lumbermen unjustly.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

This body met and proceeded to the election of President *pro tem.* Hon. E. W. Davis, an expert parliamentarian being elected.

The Governor's message was received and read, and the many wise reform, spoken of may give our Senate some idea of what the people want. The message has been received as a remarkable one and many flattering comments appear in the press of the country. Resolutions of a formal nature were introduced, such as making preparations for the inaugural ceremonies, which are to take place on the south portico of the Capitol, on Tuesday the 18th inst., when a brilliant display of military and civil bodies will be had.

The committees have not yet been organized and the regular business begun. A resolution was messaged from the House relative to the business of the session and amended by the Senate so as to provide a committee of conference. The Committee drafted a resolution which passed both bodies that all business should be again introduced to receive consideration.

Mr. Strang leads the Republicans and Mr. Dill, the Democrats in this body.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Uncle Joe Zeigler, of parliamentary hand book fame occupies a seat near the Speaker and Clerks and consequently the House opened with a certain amount of decorum their previous training coming to the surface now and then. Resolution relative to the unfinished business of last session was the order of the day, and on this point both parties were divided.

There are numerous aspirants for the Speakers' chair, but the majority is too weak to displace Mr. Patterson if it would want to.

The summing up of the legislation for the week is that all business must be introduced again.

A resolution relating to the national finances was introduced, and created a great deal of discussion. Just what the House or any legislative body outside of Congress has to do with this subject has never occurred to them as long as breath holds out to speak.

The next question arising will be whether this being and adjourned annual session bills introduced and defeated last session can be introduced again. The judges salary bill was defeated by one vote last session and is included in the above.

B.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE by Trustees.—By virtue of a decree of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, the undersigned Trustees, under a deed executed to them by Daniel Kingsbury, dated February 10, 1859, will sell at the Court House in Smethport, McKean county, Pennsylvania, on the eighth day of February, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., to the highest and best bidder: All that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the townships of Bradford and Corydon, in the County of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a hemlock tree at the southeast corner of Warrant numbered 3,421; thence east 566 rods, more or less, to the southeast corner of Warrant numbered 3,421; thence south 326 rods, more or less, to the northeast corner of Warrant numbered 3,410; thence west 583 rods, more or less, to the northwest corner of Warrant numbered 3,410; thence north to the northeast corner of Warrant numbered 4,909; thence west 545 rods, more or less, to the northwest corner of Warrant numbered 4,909; thence north 237 8-10 rods, more or less, to a post; thence north to the place of beginning, containing two thousand acres, more or less, being Warrant numbered 3,421, and the south part of Warrant numbered 4,909. Terms of sale: Ten per centum in hand, and the residue on confirmation of sale by the Court. These Warrants are described in Prof. D. D. Owen's geological report on McKean county, as containing large deposits of coal and iron ores. They are also densely covered with hemlock, maple, beech, birch and other woods. The 42 line, recently established in surveys made for determining oil territory, passes through this tract, and oil has been developed in close proximity. Altogether, it is worthy the attention of iron and coal companies, also of capitalists desiring investments promising well for future development.

JOHN D. LEE, } Trustees.
NELSON K. HOPKINS, }
Dated Buffalo, N. Y. January 1, 1876.—3t.

Auditors Notice.

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County to distribute the funds arising from the Sheriff's Sale of the real estate of James Doyle, Thos. McMahon and John McMahon, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the Prothonotary's Office, in Smethport, on Saturday the 29th day of January A. D 1876, at two o'clock, p. m., at which time and place all persons interested can attend, and be heard or else be for ever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

ROBT. H. ROSE, Auditor.
Jan. 6, 1876.—4t

Administrators Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the Orphan's Court of McKean County, I will expose at public sale on Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of January, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the premises (as hereinafter described) the following real estate situate in the township of Norwich, county aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post standing 17 and 8-10 rods east of the northeast corner of lot No. 40; thence south 90 rods to a post; thence west 106 and 7-10 rods to a post corner; thence north 90 rods to a post corner in north line of said lot No. 40; thence east 106 and 1-10 rods to the place of beginning, containing 60 acres, more or less, and being part of sub division No. 40, in Wilson survey; having thereon one frame house, one barn, a stream of water, about 20 apple trees, and 10 acres improved, being the same premises lately owned and occupied by Wilson B. Burdick, deceased.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half cash, on confirmation of sale by the Court and the balance one year thereafter with interest from date of sale and to be secured by judgment lien.

IRA BURDICK,
Adm'r Est. of Wilson B. Burdick, dec'd.

Administrators Notice.

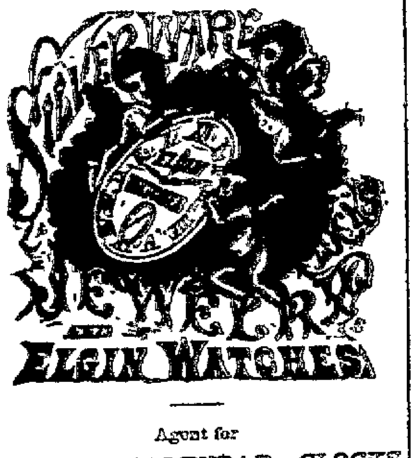
IN RE ESTATE of }
JAMES BUTLER }
deceased. }

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of the above named James Butler, late of Ceres Township in the County of McKean, have been granted to Bridget P. Butler, residing in said township of Ceres. All persons therefore having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same to the said Bridget P. Butler without delay, and all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment of the same.

BRIDGET P. BUTLER.
Jan. 3, 1876.—6t

M. L. Armstrong,

Dealer in



Agent for

ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS

in McKean County.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

JULIUS KING'S
COMBINATION SPECTACLES
AND SYSTEM FOR FITTING
THE EYES.
SOLE AGENCY AT

SMETHPORT, PA.

Call and have your eyes measured
A perfect fit guaranteed.
Every pair warranted.

M. L. ARMSTRONG, Agent.

J. P. WENDEL,

Dealer in

FINE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS,

FLOUR, PORK, LARD,

SALT, AND FISH,

Selected

TEAS.

Pure

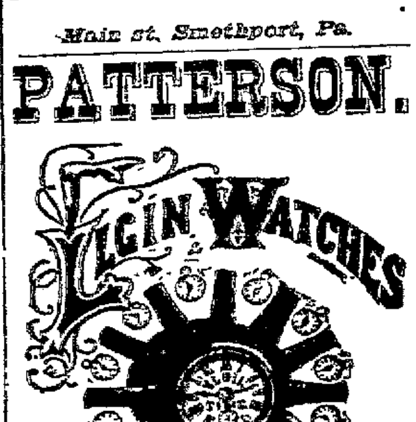
COFFEES and SPICES.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS.

And a variety of all other goods usually kept in a First Class Store.

Main st. Smethport, Pa.

PATTERSON.



J. H. PATTERSON,

JEWELER.

Having established a Jewelry store in the Miner Building would solicit the patronage of the public. All kinds of work done in the best style and at reasonable prices.

May 13, 1875.

Railroad Time Tables.

McKEAN & BUFFALO R. R.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Accom.	Mail.	
Clermont	8.20 a m	1.40 p m	
Wernwag	8.28	1.48	
Hamlin	8.56	2.00	
Colegrove	9 00	2 05	
Crosby	9.04	2.09	
Smethport	9.24	2.25	
Farmers Val.	9.39	2.40	
Frisbees	9.49	2.50	
Larrabees	9.58 a m	2.58 p m	

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express,	
Larrabee	11.28 a m	8.00 p m	
Frisbees	11.38	8.08	
Farmers Val.	11.50	8.17	
Smethport	12.05 p m	8.29	
Crosby	12-20	8.43	
Colegrove	12.24	8.46	
Hamlin	12.30	8.50 p m	
Wernwag	12.48		
Clermont	12.54		

S. V. GODDEN, Supt.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'y

Going South.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Accom.	Express.
Buffalo	7.50 a m	8.05 a m	4.00 p m
Olean	10.35	4.15 p m	7.10
Eldred	11.11		7.45
Larabees	11.20		7.52
P't Allegany	11.42		8.14
Emporium	12.40		9 15

Going North.

STATIONS.	Express.	Mail.	Accom.
Emporium	4.00 a m	1.40 p m	
P't Allegany	5.01	2.43	
Larabees	5.24	3.07	
Eldred	5.32	3.15	
Olean	6.21	4.03	6.40 a m
Buffalo	9.15	7.10	2.00 p m

H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. D. YEOMANS, Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R., Division.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 22, 1875, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

Westward.

KANE ACCM. leaves Renovo 4 50 p. m.
" " " Driftwood 5 58 p. m.
" " " Emporium 6 55 p. m.
" " " St. Marys 7 55 p. m.
" " arr. at Kane 9 30 p. m.
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia 11 55 p. m.
" " " Renovo 11 05 p. m.
" " " Emporium 1 10 p. m.
" " " St. Marys 2 00 p m
" " arr. at Erie 7 50 p. m.

Eastward.

RENOVO ACCM. leaves Kane 8 00 a. m.
" " " St. Marys 9 43 a m.
" " " Emporium 10 45 a. m.
" " " Driftwood 11 45 a. m.
" " " Renovo 1 05 p. m.
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie 11 20 p. m.
" " " Kane 3 50 p m.
" " " St. Marys 5 10 p m.
" " " Emporium 6 05 p. m.
" " " Renovo 8 25 p. m.
" " arr. at Philadelphia 6 50 a. m.

Renovo Accm. and Kane Accm. connect east and west at Erie with Low Grade Division and B. N. Y. & P. R. R.

Wm. A. BALDWIN.
Gen'l Supt.

J. B. BERGSTRESSER,

National Photograph

AND

Copying Gallery,

Smethport, Pa.

All kinds of Pictures taken—in clear and cloudy weather. S. L. BERGSTRESSER, the Agent and Operator at this Gallery, has had 26 years experience in the photograph business, and will warrant satisfaction to all who give him a call.

Copying and Enlarging

and enlarging of pictures made a specialty.

ROOMS IN CHADWICKS BUILDING.

☞ The rooms will only be kept open as long as business continues good, therefore persons wishing work done should call soon. ☜

J. G. EATON,

DEALER IN

Heavy & Shelf Hardware,
OILS, PAINTS,
GLASS, PUTTY,
TIN & WOODEN WARE,

New Store,

Mechanic St., 2 doors south of Water

12-35 SMETHPORT, PA.

T. MULLIN, Jr.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WINES,
LIQUORS,
& SEGARS.

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

Port Allegany Planing Mill.

BARRETT BROTHERS,

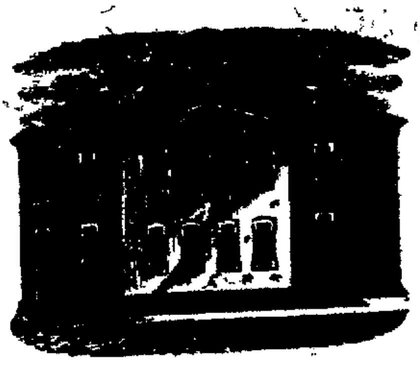
CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND
MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
AND
HOUSE MOULDINGS.

Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, &c

Port Allegany, Pa

SMETHPORT



GRADED SCHOOL.

The Winter Term Commenced

Wed December 22, 1875

J. W. Kales, Principal.

S. R. Smith,

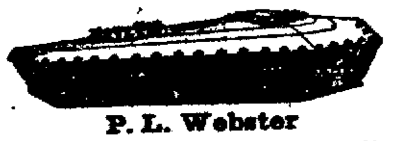
Dealer in

DRY GOODS
AND
Groceries,

At Hamlin Station,

Respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Coffins and Caskets.



P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

HALL'S
VEGETABLE
SICILIAN
HAIR
RENEWER

THIS standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye

FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO.,
NASHUA, N.H.

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

LOOK!

NEW GOODS at A. N. TAYLOR'S!
NEW GOODS at A. N. TAYLOR'S!

Having just returned from the Eastern cities, where I have purchased FOR CASH the largest stock of goods of every description ever offered for sale in this county, and having purchased my goods at very much below their value, purpose dividing the profits with my customers; Always giving the best the market affords in Seasonable Dress Goods of the newest designs and of the best quality, at as low prices as can be found in Northern Pennsylvania.

WHITE GOODS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,

in new styles, of choice quality, and at low prices.

EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY NAME AND STYLE.

PRINTS Too numerous to mention, Warranted fast colors, &c **8c per yd.**
Bleached Muslin, good yd. wide - - - 10c per yd.
16-Bone Corsets, for .75 | 200 reversible shawls, at $2

LADIES SUITS—MADE TO ORDER.

MOURNING GOODS IN ENDLESS VARIETY:

AUSTRALIAN CRAPES, BLACK ALPACAS, COBERGS, TAMISE & BIRETES CLOTHS, FINE BLACK, BROWN, BLUE & SLATE ALPACAS AT 2 SHILLINGS.

A GENUINE GROSGRAIN SILK FOR $1 50 PER YD.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLA.

Our Notion Department

is full to overflowing, as well as all others, which can readily be seen by taking a peep inside

Clothing Department

is full, including all the novelties of the season. We have All Wool, warranted GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, FOR $8 50. GENTS FURNISHING GOODS in every variety and style. Also the largest stock of *HATS and CAPS in McKEAN COUNTY.*

An immense stock of
BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, TRUNKS, VALISES, DRUGS, MEDICINES, WILLOW WARE. CHROMO & OIL PAINTINGS, LADIES' HAND BASKETS, HATS, BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, &c.

HARDWARE,

Including Nails, Iron, French, German, English and American Cutlery, a ws, Oils, Paints, Farming Tools, Fishing Tackling. ☞ Nails $4 per 100 pounds.

Canned and Dried Fruits, Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, Trout, White Fish Mackerel, beside many articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at the lowest rates.

A. N. TAYLOR.

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S

LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,

NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PENNA.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND Medicines, and all other articles usually kept in first a class drugstore.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES

PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS,

SOAPS, SPONGES, BRUSHES, COMBS

Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils,

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY. WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL Selected assortment of American and French candies, Stationery, Envelopes, &c. ALL

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &c.

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.

Water Street.
Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, JAN. 13, 1876.

Local and Miscellaneous.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

— The new board of Commissioners were in session this week.

— John R. Chadwick is Commissioner's Clerk, at a salary of $600 per year.

— The Renovo Record has donned a new head, and looks neater than ever.

Mail agent Bard intends soon to take up his residence with his family at Larrabee.

— The average daily production of oil in the Bradford region during the month of December was 160 barrels.

Hon L. Rogers came home Saturday and spent the Sabbath with his family, returning to Harrisburg Monday.

— The poet of the Bradford Era, who writes over the signature of "A. V.," deserves credit for remarkable industry, if not brilliancy.

— Owing to the unpropitious state of the weather last Monday, the course of lectures on Phrenology which was advertised was postponed.

— Rev. Whiteside is assisting this week at a series of meeting at Alleghany Bridge. Next week meetings will be held at the M. E. Church in this place every evening.

— We recommend to some of our constitutional lawyers a thoughtful perusal of the opinion of the Attorney General in regard to the Sheriffalty contest, in another column.

— Very interesting Watch Meeting services were held in the M. E. Church at Eldred on New Year's eve. Rev. Whiteside, of this place, assisted in the exercises, and he is a host in himself. A correspondent of the Olean Times writing of the meeting says: "the sermon by Rev. Whiteside was truly an eloquent discourse delivered with all the force and energy for which the Rev. gentleman is noted."

Another Mess.

Our friends in Elk county have got a little affair on their hands very similar to our Sheriffalty imbroglio. The Democrat thus states the case.

"The county officers elected last fall—prothonotary, treasurer, surveyor, three commissioners and three auditors—were duly qualified on Monday. When Treasurer Elect McCauley called upon Treasurer Winlelder for the records pertaining to the treasurer's office, that gentleman informed him that he was sworn to support the new Constitution, that that instrument provides that all county officers shall serve for a period of three years, and that therefore he considered himself bound to administer the duties of his office another year, and could not, consequently, surrender the records. Thus the matter stands.

To Borough and Township Officers.

The attention of officers of townships, boroughs, school districts, etc., is called to section 6, on page 63 of the General Laws of Pennsylvania, session of 1874, which read as follows:

"The corporate authorities of every such municipality or district shall, annually, in the month of January, prepare and publish in at least two newspapers of said municipality, or of the county in which the same is situate, if so many are printed therein, a statement showing in detail the actual indebtedness, the amount of the funded debt, floating debt thereof, the valuation of taxable property therein, the assets of the corporation with the character and nature thereof, and the date of maturity of the respective forms of funded debt thereof, and a neglect or failure so to do shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars."

Well Done.

The new board of Commissioners have given to our townsman, John Digel, the job of laying a new stone walk in front of the Court House. We are glad of it, for two reasons. One is that it will be well done, and another is that it is in accordance with the only right principle—to give home work to our own citizens, in other words, to patronize home institutions. Mr Digel is a permanent citizen of the borough and county. What money he makes here, together with hundreds of dollars from other counties, he spends here with our merchants, and it is perfectly just and proper that he should be given the preference over transient or foreign jobbers, who have no interest here but to take money from our people and the county, because they may work a few cents cheaper. The Commissioners start out well, and deserve credit for their sensible action.

The Lyceum.

Our spicy Lyceum paper gave the MINER a merited rebuke on Tuesday evening, for devoting some attention to the revival of religion attempted in this place and ignoring the revival of the Lyceum, in our last issue. We bow our editorial head in submission to the castigation of our critical contemporary.

We are indeed glad to be able to state that the interest in the Lyceum is growing. The attendance on Tuesday evening was large, attentive—and intelligent. With the exception of a few who failed to come to time, the literary exercises were creditable. The musical feature or programme adds very much to the interest of the exercises and is heartily enjoyed by the audience.

Following is the programme for next Tuesday evening:

Essay—Prof. J. W. Kales.
Declamation.—Maggie Mullin.
Select Reading, { Cora Backus, Hiram Stanley.
Music, under direction of Miss Nettie Mag[illegible]
Paper { Dela Sartwell, Maggie Hoag.
Five Minute Speeches.—Mrs. Henry King, Mrs. Thos. King.
Music.
Disputants.—Dr. E. O. Brown, H. F. Barbour.
Question—RESOLVED, That a uniform system of currency does not contribute to the greatest prosperity of a nation
Brown, Affirmative; Barbour Negative.

THE SHERIFF QUESTION.

Opinion of the Attorney General.

EDITOR MINER.—A short time before coming to Harrisburg, and at the instance of prominent citizens of McKean County, I wrote to the Attorney General a statement of facts in reference to the death of Sheriff Powell, the appointment of Sheriff King, the election of C. S. King, &c., and requested his opinion as to the validity of an appointment to fill a vacancy beyond the term of the deceased Sheriff. He replied briefly that he had not the time to give the subject the consideration it deserved, but would do so soon, and would then give me his opinion as to whether the Sheriff elect was entitled to a commission or not. I reached Harrisburg on the morning of the 2nd inst., and soon after met the Attorney General. It was then that I learned that a commission had been issued to Chester King, the Attorney General informing me that the reasons assigned for so doing were filed with Mr. Linn, the Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth. He authorized me to procure a copy of the same and publish them if I so desired, and I therefore called upon Mr. Linn, and received from his hands the following letter of the Attorney General,—which I would like to have you publish if your space will admit of it.

Respectfully Yours,
L. ROGERS.

Harrisburg, Jan. 6, 1876.

DOYLESTOWN, PA.
Dec. 24, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR.—Yours of the 21st inst., in relation to the Sheriff of McKean County is received. As I understand the facts, they are as follows: The Sheriff's term in that county would have expired on the first Monday in January next, and prior to the November election, the Sheriff of the county in due form issued and published his election proclamation and candidates were nominated for the position. Pending the contest, and about three weeks before the election, the Sheriff died, leaving a vacancy in the office. Upon the application of citizens of the county the vacancy was filled by an appointment made by the Governor, and a commission issued to his appointee. The election however, proceeded, and a Sheriff was elected on the day of the General Election, whose term of office would begin on the first Monday of January next.

The question is, does the term of the Governor's appointee terminate on the first Monday in January, 1876, or on the first Monday in January, 1877? It is my opinion that his commission will run to the end of the term of the Sheriff who died prior to the election. The different Constitutional provisions on the subject must be so construed as to give force to them all if possible, and elections by the people to an elective office are and should be favored.

Section 2 of Article 14 of the Constitution provides, that "County officers shall be elected at the general election, and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified." By section 8, Article 4, the Governor may fill any vacancy in certain offices therein mentioned, "in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the ELECTION FOR SAID OFFICE shall be held at the second succeeding general election." The only thing in the Act of May 15th, 1874, if any thing of the kind were needed, is an authority to fill vacancies in such offices as by the Constitution the Governor may not be specially authorized to fill. The mode of doing it, and the effect of it when done, must be found in the Constitution.

The election in McKean County was not to fill a vacancy, but to elect a person to fill the office at the expiration of the term in the regular course according to the Constitution and the laws of the State. That the then incumbent died before the election could not deprive the people of their right to elect the officer of their choice. If he properly qualifies himself, he will be entitled to his commission and to enter upon the duties of his office on the first Monday in January next.

If the vacancy had occurred a year earlier, the Governor's appointee would have held over until the election which would have taken place three months after the vacancy, and in that case the election would have been TO FILL THE VACANCY and not to SUPPLY THE OFFICE WITH AN OFFICER AT THE END OF THE TERM, as in the present instance. And the words, "election for said office" in the 8th section of the 4th article of the Constitution must be read, or be construed to mean, election to fill said vacancy. This construction will render the different provisions of the Constitution on this subject consistent with each other. Any other construction may make an office perpetually appointive which is declared to be elective. If this appointee should hold over until within three months of the next election,, and die, or resign, and the Governor should fill the vacancy to run until the election which would take place three months after the vacancy occurred, and again the incumbent should die or RESIGN creating another vacancy, and so on, TOTIES QUOTIES, the people could forever be deprived of their rights to elect their officer.

And it does not change the principle that the incumbent died before the election. It would have created a vacancy if he had died after the election, and it may have been but three days before the expiration of his term, say on the 31st of December. There would have been a vacancy, however short and the Governor could have filled it. Would the commission of his appointee run until the election of next year, and oust the Sheriff elect?

My understanding is, that whenever the election is held in the regular course, whether to fill a vacancy which shall have occurred three months before, or to fill the office at the expiration of the constitutional term of three years, the choice of the people cannot be defeated by the accident of the death of the then incumbent, or by the wilful trick of a resignation, either, of which would create a vacancy, but the person elected at an election under either state of facts would be entitled to his commission and to enter upon the duties of his office on the first Monday in January following such election.

The three months provided for it is to give the people who have to select the man to fill the office an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the fact that a person is to be elected, to look among their fellows for a suitable and competent man for the place, and to give the officers who make proclamation of and hold the elections time to prepare for and perform their several duties. This is accomplished in either case, whether the election is to fill a vacancy at the end of the period of the commission of the appointee or at the expiration of a regular term; but, while the electors are not to be taken by surprise by an election within three months of a vacancy by being required on so short a notice to fill that vacancy, they are not to be thwarted of the fruits of their ballots by the appointment of a person to the office for a period to run beyond the time to which their selection had chosen a man to perform its duties and receive its emoluments, and for whom they had voted after the due period of three months to give them knowledge that such an office was to be filled and an opportunity to do it judiciously.

If I have been a little tedious in explaining my opinion it is because a different view of the matter had been entertained in your department, and because I had a different impression on my first reading of the 8th section of the 4th article in reference to this case.

Very Respectfully Yours,
GEORGE LEAR, Att'y Gen'l.

JOHN B. LINN, Esq.

In Deep Water.

A few weeks ago we suggested to our volatile friend Miller, of the Elk Democrat, that he indulge in a mild spree when writing his heavy editorials and brilliant locals to improve their weight and brilliancy. We made the suggestion rather in jest than earnest. Yet, judging from his very muddled comments upon the Prothonotary question in this county, in his last issue, we fear that our weaker brother has taken our words to heart and acted upon our ill-advised suggestion. We shall be more careful hereafter. The idea seemed to have found a lonesome lodgment in his brain that because Chadwick and Sartwell each received the same number of votes, they were therefore both elected, and had only to agree which should be the chief and which the deputy, and everything would be lovely. Thus, because Sartwell contested the election and won the certificate upon a flagrant illegality in the manner of conducting the election in one precinct and other plainly illegal votes, he is violating a supposed contract and depriving Mr. Chadwick of something he did not possess, and, unless we are very much misinformed, what he disclaims any desire now to possess, viz: the privilege of doing a share of the work and taking a share of the emoluments of the Prothonotary's office. Miller evidently gets out of his depth when attempting to discuss questions pertaining to events in the world outside of the circumscribed limits of "little Elk." He flounders painfully.

— There are now four newspapers published in McKean County, as follows: The McKean MINER, devoted to the sustaining of good government and the social and intellectual advancement of the race; the Northern Tier Reporter, devoted to Democracy, the overthrow of good government and the upholding of all men and measures, at home and abroad, that are inimical to the best interests of society and the nation; the New Era, devoted to the best interests of the Tuna oil territory and the Chautauqua county grangers; the Woman's Journal and Northern Light. The two latter publications are recent candidates for the favor and patronage of the public, and are edited with considerable spirit and ability. They are serio-comic in their nature, and seem to be devoted to the solution of social and religious problems. The publications are by no means regular, and the mental strain consequent upon editing these high-wrought Journals is so great that a new corps of editors is engaged for each issue. We hope to see their publication continue, as it furnishes a vent for much pent up wit and wisdom, the compression of which might prove injurious to the weak physical vessels in which it is contained.

— The last time we noticed the twin product of Glade there were thirteen pairs in that little township, and that part of it bordering on the Conewango. And now we have another pair to announce, Jacob Knupp's wife this time. The cause is said to have been found in the water. A cow that drank from a spring over there had twin calves last summer,—Warren Ledger.

— A young man by the name of Charles Thornton, of Cuba, N. Y., while driving along the bank of the reservoir undertook to turn about and was thrown into the water and drowned. Whiskey did it.

OLEAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Lecture Course 1875—6.

The Second Lecture of the Course will be delivered by Mrs.

M. A. LIVERMORE,

AT

BLAKE'S OPERA HOUSE,

Saturday Evening, January 15, 1876.

SUBJECT:— "Superfluous Women."

Of this talented woman the Buffalo Courier of the 14th ult., says:

The second lecture of the series concluded by the Young Men's Liberal Christian Union, was delivered at St. James Hall last evening by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, a lady whose name and work in the humanitarian field are without doubt familiar to all our readers. A pleasingly large audience was in attendance, and enjoyed an intellectual treat which will not soon be forgotten by any who were present. Mrs. Livermore's subject was "Superfluous Women." The Lady has made a profound study of the important social problems associated with the discussion of her theme, and her discourse was a really splendid effort. She was introduced at eight o'clock and spoke until half past nine. She is rapid and firm in her enunciation, as if determined upon carrying conviction with her words, yet her voice and manner are agreeable, and certainly a better pleased audience than that of last evening is seldom dismissed from the lecture room.

Lecture train will run as follows:

LEAVING,

Smethport at,	6:00 P. M
Larrabee,	6:30 "
Eldred,	6:40 "
State Line,	6:55 "
Portville,	7:05 "
Westons,	7:12 "
Arriving at Olean,	7:25 "

RETURNING,

Train 12 will stop at Union St., for parties from Port Allegany. Round trip from Smethport and return $1,25.

By order of,
S. V. Godden, Supt., Mc. K. & B. R. R.
J. D. Yeomans, Supt., B. N. Y. & P. R. R.

Lecture begins at 8 o'clock P. M., Erie time. Season tickets for Lectures of Mrs. Livermore, Robert Collyer, Carl Schurz, Bayard Taylor and John B. Gough, $1.50. Single admission 50cts. Reserved Seats retained for Smethport people free of charge. Season tickets for sale at the Post Office.

☞ This is no humbug. Prices show that you can buy goods cheaper of W. J. Colegrove & Son than of any one else in McKean County. Give them a call and see if it is not so

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

WHAT EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT HAS DONE.
[From the Renovo Record]

It is a well-known fact that for the last few years the financial condition of the Phila. & Erie road has very greatly improved. The report made of its workings for 1874, showed that, notwithstanding the panic and a decrease of over 12½ per cent. in passenger travel, its net profits were larger than ever received since its construction. From present indications, a report equally as flattering is anticipated for 1875.

The policy of strict economy, inaugurated by the general officers, has been rigidly enforced by the general and division superintendents. A general reduction of operating expenses has followed. For instance take the middle division. Ten train crews —seventy men—do the same amount of work at present, which required thirteen crews, or ninety-one men, to accomplish before the panic. A general cutting down of the number of employes has followed. Wages have gradually decreased; in short, the expense account of every department has been materially lessened.

The future business of the road promises well. Resting upon the solid foundation which it established for itself during the last three years, a gradual expansion of its business must naturally follow.

To a very large extent should the honor for this encouraging work be attributed to the efficient and vigilant superintendent of the middle division, Mr. E. L. Tyler, and his able assistants. In the spring of 1870, when Mr. Tyler assumed control as superintendent between Renovo and Kane, his division was known to be in a very crude state—the track and road bed were especially dilapidated in condition. Since then the road has, each year, been steadily improving. Fully sixty-five miles of the old track have been taken up and replaced, partly with heavier iron and partly with steel rails. The road bed, bridges and culverts have also undergone many repairs of a permanent character, and to-day the road stands, in the estimation of railroad men, second to none in the State. Mr. Tyler's assistants are all men of long experience, who have been with him pretty nearly all the time since he took charge of affairs. In fact Mr. W. L. Foster, master mechanic, has been on the road ever since its organization. Mr. W. H. Glater, train master, since the spring of 1871. Mr. W. Irwin, train runner, since 1864. Messrs. H. L. Roberts, chief clerk, J. R. Kendig, M. of W. clerk, and Jas. S. Hall, shop clerk, since 1870; and also Mr. John McLaughlin, supervisor of the west end, and Mr. Levi Musser of the east end of the road.

The business of the new roads, connecting the middle division at Driftwood and Emporium, are gradually increasing its earnings. The Low Grade bids fair to be a great feeder in the way of coal and oil shipments. The B. & N. Y., being by far the shortest and most direct route between New York and Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland and the western cities, must naturally become a great through-passenger road. During this, the centennial year, it will have a fine opportunity to advertise and popularize its advantages.

Taking into consideration the growing wants of the country, the future of the P. & E. railroad augurs well.

—The struggle for the Commissioner's Clerkship in Elk County was very warm. The candidates were numerous, but the board finally gave the position to W. S. Horton at salary of $400 per annum. whereas they paid $800 last year, The people of that county congratulate themselves upon a saving of half that sum.

Vinegar.

Go to Geo. Chamberlain's, at Olean, to buy the best cider vinegar, by the barrel, or in less quantities. 8-3t

A FEW FACTS DEMONSTRATED BY FIGURES. — If a produce dealer bought a farmers crops last year; say his oats at 60 cts, his butter at 40 cts. and his wool at 50 cts., and because he failed during the year to get an advance on those prices to satisfy his rapacity, he holds them until this year when the prices ruling are 40 cts. for oats, 23 cts. for butter and 35cts. for wool. Is any one going to buy of him at these prices because he proposes to sell them at cost? Not much! If a broker during the rebellion had paid as he must at one time, $2 72 for a gold dollar and held it from year to year because he could not get a profit on that price, would he not be laughed at to-day for even supposing any one wo'd pay him cost for his dollar when it is only worth $1.14? These same incontrovertible facts are just as applicable to merchandising, and yet we often see great spread notices of selling off at cost for 60 days, just as though they thought the people would consider it a privilege to buy at cost, though their old antiquities cost from 25 to 100 per cent. more than fresh new styles of goods bought and sold at the present market value. But this cost dodge can no longer deceive the people; they have learned to go for their goods where merchandising is done on the Young American plan, where goods are sold at a profit, where few goods remain over 60 days, where new goods are received daily, and sold daily in such quantities that the discount on the purchases are the main profit relied upon, where all goods are marked in plain figures, where there is no deviation in prices, where the poor man's one dollar buys as much proportionately as the rich man's ten dollars, where goods have found to have declined in market since last weeks purchases they are marked squarely down to present values and sold, where the people delight to go and buy their dry goods, shawls, cloakings, furs, hats, caps, boots, feathers, fancy goods, holiday goods, in fact all goods useful and ornamental. Enquire for this place of all places to buy good goods cheap, and any one will tell you it is at R. O. SMITH'S, & Co., Olean, N. Y.

Keep it in the House.

How often are people attacked with violent pain, cramps or diarrhœa in the dead of night and compelled to send away for the doctor at great trouble and expense to themselves and the doctor's annoyance? Now this proceeding is not at all necessary. A bottle of Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief should always be kept in the house. It will relieve any of these affections in from three to thirty minutes, and it will relieve a painful neuralgia, toothache, earache, sorethroat or rheumatism just as readily. The doctor could not possibly prescribe a better remedy or better nursing than that accompanying its directions.

Sold by all dealers in medicine and by A. B. Armstrong, Agent for Smethprot.

Notice.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF McKEAN County will meet at their office in Smethport, on Thursday January 27th inst., to hear appeals from the Assessment of 1876.

By order of the Board.
JNO. R. CHADWICK, Clerk.
Smethport, Jan. 4, 1876. 3t

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE BOROUGH OF SMETHPORT, JANUARY 10, 1876:

FLOATING DEBT.		
Outstanding orders	$330 67	
Unpaid Coupons	12 00	
		$342 67
FUNDED DEBT.		
Due July 1, 1876	$350 00	
" " " 1877	300 00	
" " " 1878	300 00	
" " " 1879	200 00	
" " " 1880	200 00	
" " " 1881	100 00	
" " " 1882	100 00	
		$1550 00
		$1892 67
ASSETS.		
Cash in the Treasury	$48 48	
Revenue applicable in one year, ordinary levy	292 67	
Revenue applicable in one year in payment of interest and principal of bonds authorized March 1, 1875.	220 00	
Revenue applicable in one year in payment of interest and principal of bonds authorized March 5, 1875	280 00	
		$841 15
Valuation of taxable property in said Borough		$29267 00

ATTEST: G. M SMITH, Burgess,
H. F. BARBOUR, Sec'y.

Administrators Notice.

IN RE ESTATE OF }
M. N. POWELL dec'd. }

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of the above named M. N. Powell, late of Smethport Borough, in the County of McKean, deceased, have been granted to G. M. Smith and T. V. Powell, residing in said borough. All persons therefore having any claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same to the said Administrators without delay, and all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment of the same.

G. M. SMITH, } Administrators.
T. V. POWELL, }
Jan. 6, 1876.—6t

Administrators Notice.

IN RE ESTATE OF }
FRANCIS BURT, DEC'D. }

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of the above named Francis Burt, late of Keating township, in the County of McKean, deceased, have been granted to P. Ford, residing in Smethport Borough. All persons therefore having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same to the said Administrator without delay, and all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment of the same.

P. FORD, Administrator.
Jan. 6, 1876—6t

SARAH V. BROWN BY HER NEXT FRIEND EDWIN KILBURY vs ABEL BROWN.

IN COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF McKEAN COUNTY, NO. 3 FEBRUARY TERM, 1875.

Abel Brown, the above named respondent is hereby notified and required to be and appear before our Judges at Smethport, at our Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the fourth Monday of February next to answer the petition and libel of Sarah V. Brown, the above named libellant, and show cause if any you have why the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you agreeably to the prayer of the petition and libel of the said libellant exhibited against you before our said Court.

THOS. KING, Sheriff.
Smethport, January 1, 1876.

M. A. SPRAGUE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE

SMETHPORT, PA.,

The following List comprises some of the many articles constantly on hand:

Adzes
Axes
Augurs
Augur Bits
Awls
Axle clips
Axle grease
Apple pearers
Barn door hinges
Barn door rails
Barn door rollers
Base knobs
Bath brick
Bed casters
Bell cords
Beef pounders
Bells
Bench hooks
Bench screws
Bevels
Bits
Blacking
Blind butts
Blind staples
Bolts, all kinds
Boot jacks
Borax
Boring machines
Brushes
Buckets
Bull rings
Butts, all kinds
Candle sticks
Cake turners
Calipers
Caps, percussion
Carpet stretchers
Cartridges
Castors
catches
Cattle leaders
Chain, all kinds
Chalk lines
Chalk
Crayons
Chisels, all kinds
Clamps
Cleavers
Clothes lines
Clothes wringers
Coal hods
Coffee mills
Corn cutters
Corn poppers
Crow bars
Curry combs
Curtain pins
Cutlery
Dippers
Dividers
Dog collars
Draw shaves
Egg beaters
Expansive bits
Faucets
Felloe plates
Files
Fluting machines
Forks all kinds
Freezers
Fry pans
Gate hinges
Gauges
Gimlets
Glazier's point
Glue
Glue pots
Grain sickles
Gridirons
Gunpowder
Grindstones
Gun nipples
Hammers
Hand vises
Handles all kinds
Hasps and staples
Hatchets
Hay knives
Hinges all kinds
Hoes
Hooks all kinds
Horse [illegible]
Horse rakes
Horse hoes
Irons all kinds—and Pinking, waffle and [illegible]
Kettles
Keys
Knives
Lamps
Lanterns
Levels
Locks
Mallets
Match safes
Measuring tapes
Meat cutters
Molasses gates
Mop sticks
Mouse traps
Mowing machines
Nails
Oils
Oilers
Oil stones
Picks
Picture nails
Planes
Pulleys
Pumps
[illegible]
Razors
Reamers
Rivets
Ropes
Rules
Safety fuse
Sand paper
Sauce pans
Saws all kinds
Scissors
Scoops, coal and grain
Screw drivers
Screws
Scythes
Sheep shears
Shot
Shovels
Sieves
Spades
Spoons
Squares
Stoves
Tacks
Tea kettles
[illegible]
Toe calks
Tongs
Trowels
Tin ware, all kinds
Vises
Varnish
Wad cutters
Washers
Whiffletree hooks
White lead
Wrenches, Monkey
Wheel barrows &c, &c.

Also Agent for the reliable Grover & Baker S. M. Co. all and see late improvements, &c., on thismachine.

S. A. Bishop,

ARCHITECT

And Superintendent.

OFFICE—On second floor of MINER Block.

SMETHPORT, PA.

J. G. PELTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

OLEAN, N. Y.

The finest cloths for Gents' wear constantly on hand. Suits cut and made in the latest styles, at reasonable prices, and a perfect fit guaranteed. v15-43

EUREKA!
McCOY & REILLY,
("SIDE HILL DRUGSTORE.")
DEALERS IN
Pure Drugs & Medicines,
FORD BUILDING, SMETHPORT, PA.

To Our Friends and the Public:

WE would respectfuly and confidently, invite your attention (not to the "LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,") but to the

Side-Hill Drug Store,

where the

DRUG DEPARTMENT

is thoroughly assorted and extensively stocked. We trust the annexed will receive and repay careful perusal, our desire being to impart useful information, and to secure our share of the Public Patronage.

THE LADIES

Will find a large line of the Very Latest Styles of Fancy Stationery, and those of a "literary turn," however fastidious, cannot but be suited should they examine our large and complete line of

Miscellaneous Books, including works of the best authors. In School Books

we defy competition. Buying directly from the publishers, to supply our WHOLESALE TRADE, we get the VERY LARGEST DISCOUNT. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, TOBACCO, FANCY PIPES,

POCKET BOOKS, IMPORTED TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,

are sufficiently large to enable us to suit each and all in quality and price.

Trusting that by our untiring devotion and fidelity to the wishes and interests of our customers, we may succeed in enlarging and developing our business and pledging our best endeavors in behalf of our friends, and soliciting the patronage of those with whom we have not yet had the pleasure of a business acquaintance.

We remain faithfully yours,
McCoy & Reilly.

Fresh Arrival

OF

READY MADE CLOTHING

FOR

FALL & WINTER

At SAM. GUNZBERG'S.

WE have determined to make LOW PRICES LOWER. Our salesroom is filled with all the newest patterns and the best makes of the season. We have the most elegant

OVERCOATS

to be found, and of which we will make a specialty this year. Also a fine assortme

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

HATS, CAPS, VALISES, &C

Buying only in largequantities, to supply

Three Large Stores,

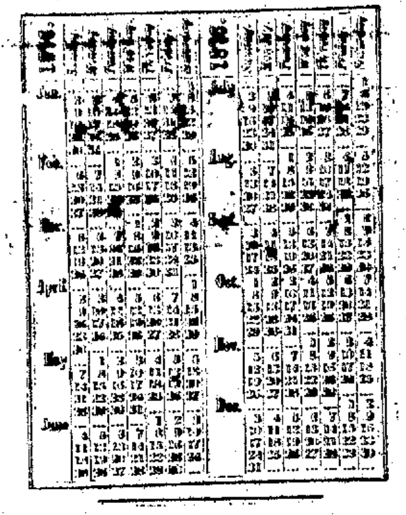
we are enabled to give you great inducements in prices. We offer a fine selection of

Youths, Boys & Childrens Clothing.

☞ All we ask is to call and examine our goods and weigh the extraordinary advantages we offer, and you will leave convinced thatit is the best place to buy your good.

26-1y
Herman Cohn, Manager.

Pocket Calendar for 1876.



FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Protecting Young Trees.

When we consider our climate, unfavorable both in summer and winter, the careless manner in which many farmers use their implements among fruit trees, and the number of animals on most farms, it is not wonderful that so many young trees "die young." The marvel is that so many of them live. They need the best protection possible against the heat, the cold, the plow, the cultivator, and the animals that delight to feed on their bark. Unless they have this protection a large proportion of them are sure to die.

It is well in seeking to provide protection against one kind of injury to provide against all. Young apple trees are most likely to be injured near the surface of the ground. In the first place, this is the point at which many of them are grafted, and as a consequence it is their weak point. Again, they are more liable to be injured at this place by the plow and cultivator. This is also the place where rabbits and field mice gnaw, as it is the only place to which they can reach, unless there is a body of hard snow on the ground.

A shield that will protect against animals, the sun, winds, and to a certain extent against implements, may be made of four pieces of narrow board nailed together at three of the corners, the fourth corner being left without nailing. Made in this way the protector can be sprung open at this corner and placed around the tree, when it will spring back to its place. Old fence boards that "have outlived their usefulness" in the purpose to which they were put, have sufficient strength to form the sides of tree protectors.

So, too, old clapboards may be used to good advantage; or two clapboards and two fence boards may be used together. If a farmer has no old material that can be employed for the purpose, it is better to purchase new material than to leave the trees unprotected. The material does not require to be first-class. Shaky boards, or those that contain worm holes will answer every purpose. Letting in a little light and air will be an advantage.

Housekeeping Department.

ORANGE JELLY.—Four large oranges, two lemons; grate the rinds of two oranges; soak half box of gelatine in half pint cold water; sugar to taste; two-thirds pint boiling water added to the cold when the gelatine is dissolved; white of one egg. Boiling water last.

CRUMPET MUFFINS.—Four quarts flour, teacup sugar, teacup butter, cup yeast, four eggs, little salt, two quarts sweet milk. Let rise all night.

BREAD DUMPLINGS.—Soak some bread crumbs in milk or water; mix an egg with it, and a little flour, till quite thick; then drop it in stewing veal or soup, or stewing chickens. Soon as rise they are done.

PLAIN RICE PUDDING.—To twelve cups of milk one cup of rice, well washed. Sweeten to taste; flavor with vanilla; add a little salt and about a teaspoonful of butter. Excellent, if baked in a slow oven for three or four hours.

MAMMA'S POTTED HAM.—After a ham is nearly eaten there remains a good deal that is not nice enough for table. Cut this off; chop fine as powder; put a layer of ham in jar, sprinkle pepper, cloves, and vinegar over it; then a layer of ham, and so on until the jar is nearly full; finish with spices, and cover with vinegar an inch in depth; let stand two or three days. It is delicious for tea or luncheon. Cold meat may be prepared the same way, and is economical, as well as very nice.

BEEF TEA.—One pound of beef, cut in inch pieces; put in deep dish, cover tight; let it remain twenty minutes in oven. This will make a teacupful of pure juice of the beef. Of course, it must not bake, for that would dry it away.

STUFFING FOR TURKEYS AND CHICKENS.—A handful of soaked bread squeezed dry, two eggs, a little finely-chopped parsley, dessertspoonful of ground ginger, a pinch of salt, a small bit of butter or beef dripping. Chickens or turkeys seasoned with ground ginger and salt have a very delicate and rich flavor.

For Fruit Trees.

The *Practical Farmer*, speaking of a wash for bodies of fruit trees, recommends the following: One ounce of copperas to eight or ten gallons of water, forms a good wash, and is advised for trial as a preventive against blight. One pound of Breaches' soda and one gallon of water forms a wash that cleans off all insects, and leaves the trees with fresh, young looking, healthy bark.

To Cleanse Butter Tubs.

Fill your tubs with boiling water, then throw in four ounces of American potash, and let stand for twelve hours, being careful not to touch the potash with your fingers. After throwing out the potash water, scrub well with hot suds, rinse, and let the tubs stand for a while in the sun.

With a little sympathy and a large amount of money a man can get along very comfortably.

THE BREMERHAVEN EXPLOSION.

A Terrible Scene on the Quay.

The London *Daily Telegraph* says: Bremerhaven, on the Weser, has been the scene of a most terrible catastrophe, and—as there is now every reason to believe—of a crime so horrible and cold-blooded as to stand altogether unparalleled in the annals of human wickedness. It seems that the ship Mosel, of the North German Lloyd line, was lying off Bremerhaven quay, waiting to take in the remainder of her passengers, with their luggage, while a tug, the Simson, was under her bows, ready to tow her out to sea. At the last moment two wagons, one filled with mail bags and the other with personal baggage, came on to the pier from Llyod's Hall. They were unloaded and their burdens taken to the quayside in carts. The last of these vehicles was noticed to contain four packages and a barrel, and as its contents were being deposited on the pavement of the quay the barrel exploded with terrific force. The effect was horrible. The quay was at the time thronged with people, partly belonging to the steamer, some being immigrants and their friends, and others spectators. Of these, according to the earliest account, given by one of the telegrams, sixty-eight were killed upon the spot and thirty-five wounded. Later reports make the total deaths even larger, but it is impossible at present to ascertain the exact loss until the number of those who are said to be missing, and are supposed to have been killed, has been accurately estimated. All that we know for certain is that the cask or package, whichever it was, had been carefully prepared as a torpedo, and contained a charge of explosive material sufficient to send to the bottom the largest and strongest ironclad that ever yet floated. On shore, when the scene of the disaster was inspected, a hole was found on the quay, in the place where the cart stood, from six to seven feet deep, and looking as if it "had been rammed in from above." The Mosel, which lay at the quayside, with a considerable amount of freeboard exposed to the force of the shock, was wrecked almost to the water's edge; while all around were strewn and scattered in ghastly and hideous confusion fragments of human bodies, shreds of clothing, and splinters of wreckage swimming in pools of blood. Had the cask, with its infernal contents, exploded while the vessel was at sea, there cannot be a doubt that she would have instantly gone to the bottom, and that not a soul would have survived to tell the tale.

After alluding to the confession of Thomas that the dynamite was connected with clock work to insure the destruction of the steamer, the *Telegraph* says: Mere accident frustrated the abominable plot. The criminal packed his torpedo so carelessly that it actually exploded with the slight jar caused by lifting the chest out of the cart and putting it down, as cartmen will, with a ringing bump, upon the hard granite of the quay.

A Strange Story.

The following strange account of a tragical occurrence at Toulouse, France, is published in a Paris paper: Two men, strangers to the place, applied for permission to ascend to the top of the tower of the old Cordeliers church, which was formerly used as a storehouse for fodder, and was partly burned in 1871. Leave was granted; but shortly afterward the two men were seen to lean over the parapet, locked in each other's arms, and then to fall to the ground. One, who appeared to be the principal, wore a decoration in his button hole, was taken up dead; the other was only stunned, and on being carried to the hospital made this extraordinary statement: The deceased, he said, was an engineer, and had formed with him a plan to rob the bank of Toulouse by means of a subterranean passage leading to the cellars of the establishment, and which had been in the course of construction for several months previously. The work was terminated, and the plan was to be carried out an hour later. His accomplice had then induced him to go to the top of the tower, on some pretext, and then suddenly seized him by the waist and endeavored to throw him from the top, in order, no doubt, to obtain the whole of the booty. A struggle took place between them, in the course of which they both fell over as described. The cellars of the bank were visited and the passage was found almost terminated; another hour's work and it would have opened in the floor of the strong room.

How a Granger Advertised.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* tells the following good story in connection with the recent meeting of grangers in that city: During the sessions of the State grange, Patrons of Husbandry, in this city, the place of meeting was filled with farmers, their wives and fair daughters and some young bachelor farmers, who, of course, were anxious that the fair damsels should know that they yearned for some one to make brighter the farmhouse for them, superintend the dairy and darn the stockings of their spouses. But just how to pass round this information to the young ladies wasn't known. Finally it came about in one instance in the following amusing manner: The roll was called, and those who brought their wives and daughters were asked to answer "Here and wife," or "Here, wife, and daughter," as the case might be. A large number of names had been called and every one turned to see who answered, and each time the "Here" was followed by an addenda; but at last came a name we'll call John Smith, and the young ladies all turned their eyes to where a tall, angular young farmer sat. He turned red, stammered, coughed and, finally recovering himself, answered: "Here and single," and after the session they made the young man unhappy by accusing him of advertising for a wife.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

Sonora, Mexico, is in a state of anarchy, and Governor Pesquiera has levied a special tax to carry on the war...... Montenegro has negotiated a loan of $1,000,000, and has contracted for arms. It is believed she will join Servia against Turkey...... A battle recently occurred between the Russian troops and a body of insurgents in Khokand, in which three hundred of the latter were killed...... It is announced in Cairo that the Khedive is negotiating the sale of Egypt's founders' shares in the Suez canal and that a representative of the British government and an agent of a combination of French capitalists are the bidders, the latter having offered $9,000,000...... The Prince of Wales has arrived in Calcutta...... The earthquake was felt generally throughout Virginia...... A Louisville (Ky.) grand jury has indicted ten persons for betting on the late elections—among them two of the city council...... The town of Winona, Minn., having subscribed bonds to the amount of $35,000 for the Green Bay railroad company, and then refused to pay them, claiming that the company did not fulfill all the conditions agreed, the company brought suit, and have received a verdict by which they can recover $35,000, with interest, from wealthy citizens of Winona...... George H. Decker, of Liberty, Sullivan county, N. Y., shot his wife and then cut his own throat, causing his death shortly afterward. His wife was dangerously injured. Financial troubles led to the act...... The freights west on the Pennsylvania railroad have been reduced fifty per cent.

A severe tornado passed over the Bermuda islands, destroying considerable property, with some loss of life...... Charles Knowles, nine years old, was found dead in the window of a schoolhouse at Guilford, N. H. He had attempted to climb in through the window, and the sash falling upon his neck suffocated him...... Helmbold, the ex-buchu man, has again been put in an insane asylum...... The royal palace at Barcelona was nearly destroyed by fire...... A Mr. Bacon was arrested in New York city for sending a challenge...... The entire business portion of Avon, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $70,000.

Heavy importations keep the price of corn down in the English market, and wheat in some of the French markets has dropped...... The sugar refinery of Messrs. Kattenhorn, Hepke, Offerman & Co., at Hastings, N. Y., was burned, the loss being estimated at $600,000...... A boarding house on the Cincinnati Southern railroad, near Harrodsburg, Ky., was fired into in the evening by unknown persons, killing Martin Crum and wounding a man named McCarty...... Town Marshal Chandler, of Lebanon, Ky., attempted to arrest a man named Northcraft when he was set upon by roughs, and a general fight ensued, during which many shots were fired. Chandler killed Northcraft, and was almost instantly killed by the friends of the latter...... A coroner's jury at Westerly, R. I., in the case of the child who was killed by the kicks of a drunken father while in its mother's arms, have returned the verdict: "That the person from whom the father purchased the liquor which made him drunk is guilty of murder." The father, Philip Gallagher, was held in $4,000 bail to answer before the supreme court...... A dreadful calamity occurred in the little village of Heilikon, in the Canton of Aargau. Christmas festivities were being celebrated in the schoolhouse in that place, when the flooring gave way. Eighty persons were killed and fifty more or less wounded...... Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain is sick with the measles.

The British now hold all the important positions in the neighborhood of Penang, Malacca. The Maharajah Lela has fled and taken refuge in Siamese territory...... A terrible hurricane occurred in the Philippine islands of the Indian archipelago, with disastrous results. The damage was most severe in the provinces of Albay and Camarines, on the island of Luzon. Two hundred and fifty lives were lost and 3,600 dwellings destroyed. Great numbers of cattle perished, and the crops were completely ruined...... Harvard will not withdraw from the college rowing association...... Francis D. Moulton has sued Henry Ward Beecher for $50,000 for malicious prosecution...... Canal Auditor Thayer, of New York, has been removed by Governor Tilden, who acted on the recommendation of the commissioners of the canal fund...... The gas explosion in Boston was caused by the drip-cock being left open through carelessness, and the gas accumulating in quantity under the bridge...... Nine passengers were severely injured on the Vermont Central railroad by an express train running off the track and down a ten-foot embankment near Middlesex...... By an explosion in the Hutchinson coal mine, near Kingston, Pa., three men were killed and a number injured...... Mr. Hagabone, of Hackey's Corners, Schoharie county, N. Y., shot at three men as they were harnessing his valuable team of horses at night wounding one of them. The man's comrades carried him off, and the next day a dead man was found in a neighbor's barn. A coroner's jury exonerated Mr. Hagabone...... The estimated expenses for New York city for 1876 are $34,503,236.84.

Armed bodies of men having driven a United States deputy marshal from his labors in Mississippi, the general government was called upon to support him with military aid, which request was granted...... Charles Hemmerlo, of Cincinnati, committed suicide. His wife was accidentally killed three months ago, and after burial some resurrectionists were captured with the body in their possession. This event had preyed upon Hemmerlo's mind...... The commissioner of patents has awarded the patent of the fire and burglar alarm now in general use in large cities, to Mr. Watkins, of New York city. Watkins' right was strongly contested...... The shipments of butter from St. Albans, Vt., for 1875 aggregate 51,963 tubs, or about 2,536,550 pounds. They are less than those of last year by 4,910 tubs, or about two hundred thousand pounds...... The United States has sent an official note to foreign powers on the subject of intervention in Cuba...... The British admiralty has issued an order to its naval commanders requiring that any slave received on a British man-of-war on the high seas shall be retained aboard until he can be landed in a country or transferred to a vessel where his liberty will be secure...... Great whisky seizures have taken place in Chicago...... Nathaniel Carr, a merchant of Boston, took a box containing $50,000 worth of bonds and papers from the safe deposit vaults of a bank, and while examining the contents, had his attention diverted by a stranger. In the meantime a confederate stole the box. All but $7,000 of the securities, consisting of railroad stocks and shares in different corporations, can be replaced...... News just received from Tucson states that in a fight between the state and revolutionary forces in Sonora, Mexico, twenty-five miles south of the boundary line, the former were defeated, with a loss of ten killed and a number wounded and taken prisoners. Americans in the country generally sympathize with the revolutionists, as they represent the best of the people...... The residence of David Morrison, at Green City, Pa., caught fire from gas conveyed from a well near by, and his wife and child were burned to death.

The Scene of a Disaster.

The Philippine islands, which have been visited by a hurricane, with terrible loss of life, are a group in the Indian archipelago, situate between Australia and China. The principal islands are Luzon, the Bisayon group, Palawan and Magindanao. The islands belong to Spain and are under the control of a captain-general who resides at Manila. Luzon, which has suffered most from the storm, consists of two divisions, connected by an isthmus about ten miles wide, the northernmost of which is by far the largest and most important. In this part is situated Manila, the principal town and harbor. The whole face of the country is very mountainous, more especially the northern division, which is traversed by two chains of volcanic mountains that unite at the isthmus, and cross it in an inconsiderable range. In the southern division are low hills and isolated volcanic peaks, some of which are in a constant state of eruption.

The climate of Luzon is hot, but tempered by great and fertilizing moisture. The rainy season lasts from May until November, the heaviest rain falling in July. In summer the mean temperature is between 80 and 82 degrees, and in winter it averages 70 and 72 degrees. On the west coast very heavy rains fall during the southwest monsoon, frequently flooding the soil and causing great damage, but on the east shore the mountain ranges keep the atmosphere clear and dry. The returning monsoon, on the other hand, which begins in July, moistens and fertilizes the eastern slopes. A great part of the island is subject to typhoons, which blow between May and December, and last from six to eight hours, often causing great destruction to the shipping and property on shore.

The coast line of the northern division is in general regular, except where indented by one or two bays on the east, and the gulf of Lingayen and the bay of Manila on the west. The southern coast line is, however, very much broken and indented in many places by numerous bays and inlets. The area of Luzon is about 40,000 square miles, and it contains an estimated population of about 4,500,000. There are American residents in Luzon, but they are principally at Manila, which has apparently escaped the storm. The firm of Russell & Sturgis, which recently failed, had their principal house there. Tobacco is one of the principal products of Luzon.

The rainfall during the last quarter has been one of the heaviest on record in England. At Oxford it exceeded the heaviest, that of 1872. The result has been serious flooding in all low-lying districts.

At our request, Cragin & Co., Phila., Pa., have promised to send any of our readers, gratis (on receipt of 15 cents to pay postage), a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap, to try. Send at once. They make no charge for the soap, the money exactly pays the postage. We would like to have all who test the soap write us their honest opinion of it for publication in these columns free. Here is what one of our friends writes:

Dear Mr. Editor:—I have been very slow in giving you my opinion of the estimable Dobbins' Electric Soap (a sample of which I received some time ago), but have not by any means been so long discovering its very remarkably good and helpful qualities. My pen is too feeble for its well-deserved praise, suffice it to say that I think it a perfect success, and an indispensable article in housekeeping, and hereafter I shall never think of using any other soap but Dobbins' Electric. I have introduced it to a number of our friends, both home and abroad, and I think in all probability that all the inhabitants of Saugerties will soon desire to purchase.

MARY J. EMERICK.

Saugerties, N. Y.

"For the Blood is Life."

See Deuteronomy, xii: 23. The blood being the source from which the system is built up, and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, how important that it should be kept pure! If it contain vile, festering poisons, all organic functions become enfeebled. Settling upon important organs, as the lungs, liver and kidneys, the effect is most disastrous. Hence it behooves all to keep their blood in a perfectly healthy condition, and more especially does this apply at this particular season of the year than at any other. No matter what the exciting cause may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood. Now, Dr. Pierce does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums, by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; on the contrary, there are hundreds of diseases that he acknowledges it will not cure; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of blood disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood-cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable, or mineral. The Golden Medical Discovery is warranted by him to cure the worst forms of skin diseases, as all forms of blotches, pimples and eruptions; also all of glandular swellings, and the worst form of scrofulous and ulcerated sores of the neck, legs, or other parts, and all scrofulous diseases of the bones, as white swellings, fever sores, hip-joint and spinal diseases—all of which belong to scrofulous diseases.

CONFIRMED—HIP-JOINT DISEASE CURED.

W. GROVE STATION, IOWA.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—My wife first became lame nine years ago. Swellings would appear and disappear on her hip, and she was gradually becoming reduced, and her whole system rotten with disease. In 1871, a swelling broke on her hip, discharging large quantities, and since that time there are several openings. Have had five doctors, at an expense of $125, who say nothing will do any good but a surgical operation. July 16, 1873, he writes thus: My wife has certainly received a great benefit from the use of your Discovery, for she was not able to get off the bed and was not expected to live a week when she commenced using it, a year ago. She has been doing most of her work for over six months. Has used twenty bottles, and still using it. Her recovery is considered as almost a miracle, and we attribute it all to the use of your valuable medicine. I can cheerfully recommend it as a blood purifier and strength restorer.

J. M. ROBINSON.

Golden Medical Discovery is sold by druggists.—*Com.*

Ditson & Co., our constant advertisers, commence the new year with a large accession of valuable music. They have purchased the entire stock of Lee & Walker in Philadelphia, and will continue the business there under a new title. The stock thus purchased comprises a quarter of a mile (500,000 pieces) of sheet music, 10,000 music book plates, belonging to 250 different books, 125 pianos and organs, etc., etc. As the original stock of O. D. & Co. includes about twice the quantity above named, it will be seen that they have literally "music for the million." See advertisement.

Burnett's Cocoaine—is the best and cheapest hair dressing in the world.—*Com.*

The Turkish Insurrection.

The insurgents in Herzegovina, although disappointed in the expectation of European aid, seem nothing daunted, and the revolt is assuming an aspect of a desperate and cruel guerilla warfare, which will give the Turks no end of trouble and expense. As the winter comes on the wretched population are fleeing in great numbers to the Austrian frontier, and organized efforts are in operation at Trieste and other places to afford shelter and food to the destitute and suffering exiles. Reports from trustworthy sources confirm the assertion that barbarous mutilation of the dead and dying is part of the insurgent tactics. The wounded are beheaded and the noses of the slain are cut off. This of course will provoke retaliation on the part of the Turkish troops, and the bloody cruelties of uncivilized warfare will be added to the necessary horrors of battle.

Louisville has been amused by a row in a fashionable boarding house. A boarder refused either to pay his bill, or to go away until the month for which he had bargained had expired. The landlady was told by the lawyers that the money was not legally due until the end of the month, and that she must fulfill her part of the contract before she could sue him. She next took the case in her own hands, put damp sheets on his bed, fed him on the poorest viands, and put a whining puppy in the room next to his. He retreated after three days of endurance.

Pimples on the face, rough skin chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of JUNIPER TAR SOAP. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.—*Com.*

A large volume would not contain the mass of testimony which has accumulated in favor of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* as a safe, efficient, and reliable remedy in curing coughs, colds and pulmonary disease. Many of the cures are truly wonderful. Fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper.—*Com.*

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS.

These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease; and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that *Consumption can be cured*, and that it *has been cured* in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed, at one time, to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, Corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	09½ @	12½
Common to Good Texans	07½ @	07¾
Milch Cows	55 00 @	80 00
Hogs—Live	07½ @	07¾
Dressed	09 @	09¼
Sheep	05 @	07¾
Lambs	06 @	08
Cotton—Middling	13¼ @	13¾
Flour—Extra Western	5 55 @	6 00
State Extra	5 65 @	6 90
Wheat—Red Western	1 10 @	1 30
No. 2 Spring	1 21 @	1 24
Rye—State	93 @	97
Barley—State	95 @	96
Barley Malt	1 40 @	1 49
Oats—Mixed Western	48 @	58
Corn—Mixed Western	70 @	74
Hay, per cwt	65 @	1 18
Straw, per cwt	70 @	1 25
Hops........75s 11@16—olds	04 @	08
Pork—Mess	20 85 @	21 00
Lard	13 @	13
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	25 00 @	26 00
" No. 2, new	13 00 @	16 00
Dry Cod, per cwt.	6 00 @	6 25
Herring, Scaled, per box	32 @	35
Petroleum—Crude.........7⅛@7¼	Refined,	12½
Wool—California Fleece	24 @	30
Texas "	22 @	28
Australian "	45 @	48
Butter—State	24 @	34
Western Dairy	25 @	34
Western Yellow	18 @	29
Western Ordinary	15 @	17
Pennsylvania Fine	30 @	38
Cheese—State Factory	07½ @	13
" Skimmed	03 @	06
Western	08½ @	12½
Eggs—State	30 @	31

ALBANY.

Wheat	1 49 @	1 45
Rye—State	90 @	90
Corn—Mixed	65 @	68
Barley—State	85 @	88
Oats—State	46½ @	46½

BUFFALO.

Flour	6 50 @	6 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 28 @	1 38
Corn—Mixed	65 @	65
Oats	37 @	38
Rye	79 @	79
Barley	95 @	95

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middlings	12½ @	12¾
Flour—Extra	5 75 @	8 15
Wheat—Red Western	1 25 @	1 35
Rye	80 @	85
Corn—Yellow	58 @	60
Oats—Mixed	42 @	44
Petroleum	07 @	07½

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 00 @	6 75
Wheat—Western Red	1 00 @	1 28
Rye	90 @	90
Corn—Yellow	71 @	72
Mixed	69 @	70
Oats—Mixed	41 @	47
Petroleum—Crude.......10½@10¾	Refined,	12½

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Through the length and breadth of the land the celebrated SILVER TIPPED Boots and Shoes are sold by the million, for parents know they last twice as long as those without Tips.

Also try Wire Quilted Soles.

Have you seen the CABLE SCREW WIRE Boots and Shoes? Millions are being worn; all say they are the easiest and best Shoe ever made. Also try Wire Quilted Soles.

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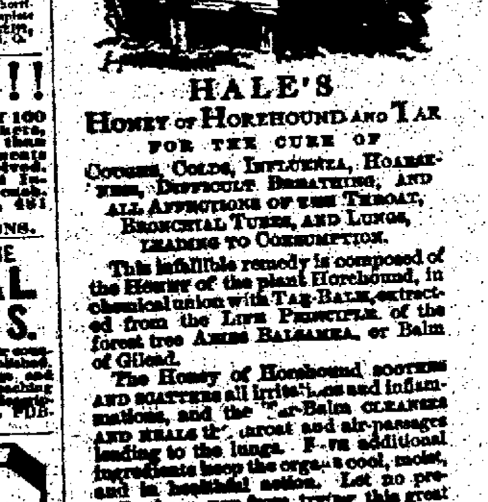

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